

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1899.

According to custom—though not merely as a matter of usage, for we throw some soul into the act—we offer our readers the compliments of the season, A HAPPY NEW YEAR! Our readers, however, make but a small fraction of those whom we would include in our aspiration, for we wish a happy beginning and a safe ending of this new year that to-day has ushered in, to the great mass and body of the nation, not one tithe of which can as yet understand a word of this language that we write. And as before another New Year's Day comes round this vehicle of communication may be numbered among the things that have been, we will set forth briefly the character of some of those beatitudes which we invoke, and which all have an interest in that simple phrase, "A happy new year to you."

May as bountiful a share of the good things of this world as even Princes dare to expect—blessings in mind, body and estate—be the lot of the King and all the Royal Family.

May the Privy Council and the House of Nobles (especially the latter) be augmented in numbers and wisdom; and as without an infringement of the Constitution the House of Representatives cannot become more numerous, may it at least improve in wisdom, and in that sign of wisdom, taciturnity.

May the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts maintain the character they long since acquired of being possessed of patience, learning and, metaphorically, a single eye; and may disquisitions among the people so decrease that the inferior Judges, finding their time less occupied in deciding law in their courts, may have a little leisure to study it out of them.

May the Giant English Language, like a belted Knight, triumph over that meaner tongue which infects this country, and may the President of the Board of Education act as its Esquire and follow it to the wars.

May Arael, the Angel of Death, whose wing throws that unmistakable shade upon the features of the dying (according to the poetical belief of the Orientals) here find his occupation gone. Or rather, since that would be wishing this home of ours converted into the Isles of the Immortals, may he no longer be engaged in works of supererogation, and in his place may a learned physician and a gentle nurse hover about the sick Hawaiian's bed—not in a damp and musty hovel, but in a fair and well provided hospital, with light and air, and all appliances to boot.

May the Virgin Soil (as they say at agricultural meetings) be wedded to the plough, and prove a fruitful mother. And (this is our own) may those bastard productions which answer to the names of *Kikania*, *Huani* and Wild Indigo, be banished from near the dwellings of men, like Ismael the son of the bondwoman, and may every man's hand be against them as they have hitherto been against the work of every man's hand.

In fine, may our ports and harbors bristle with masts, and our fields be heavy with cane and corn; may our herds fear no new drought, nor our flocks the pinched up, hungry dog that sneaks among the hills till the moment arrives for him to come down upon the fold, like the Assyrian wolf; may steamers bring our distant places together; may our wharves be cumbered with the spoil of the ocean; may our cups be filled with wine, not "made," but manufactured, here, and last not least, may Mr. Harding be gifted to build us a bridge or two that will not give away at the very moment when they are most wanted.

"Although an unusually large amount of ship carpentering and repairing has been going on in port during the past few months, we have noticed a change for the better in the efforts of the captains to reduce the expenses of their ships while in port. These are always heavy, but the amount depends in some degree on the disposition of a shipmaster. There has been less inclination among them to demonstrate the length and breadth of their purses, as well as to make a show with fast horses. This change has been about partly by having agents for vessels here, and in part, perhaps, by the mode of sending out captains via the isthmus to supercede those in charge. In many cases this has a good effect, though in some it seems hard to deprive a master of his berth on vague reports. The general effect of this new plan is, however, unquestionably good."—*Pac. Com. Advertiser*.

We copy the above from the *P. C. Advertiser* of the 23d ultimo. It is another of those singular misrepresentations of truth which have made that journal, with all its fair outside and varied attractions, so totally unreliable and rotten as to have become a by-word in its own place and among its own community. It is said to be one of the direct causes with which retributive justice avenges the violation of truth, that the habitual transgressor finally believes in his own lies; still we are loth to think that the *Advertiser* believes its own statements, as a general thing, and in this particular especially.

The school of Journalists, in which our cotemporary is no mean proficient, know well—and act up to their knowledge—that a gimlet lie, a tortuous insinuation, a qualified negation, or a reserved approval, seldom fail of going farther, wounding deeper and sticking closer to the object attacked than a direct falsehood which seldom hits the mark, it is so blunt, so coarse, so easily detected and refuted.

How far the *Advertiser* has acted upon this rule we will now investigate.

It says: "We have noticed a change for the better in the efforts of captains to reduce the expenses of their ships while in port. These are always heavy, but the amount depends in some degree on the disposition of a shipmaster." This change, as well as the "less inclination" for dissipation among the captains, is attributed "partly to having agents for vessels here, and in part, perhaps, by the mode of sending out captains via the isthmus to supercede those in charge."

If we take the kinks out of these sentences, they will be found to contain grave accusations as unfounded as they are injurious, assertions based upon exceptional cases, but to which the general experience of the whaling fleet runs counter, and the endorsement of admitted individual wrong in furtherance of a plan that works upon "vague reports."

Five or six years ago some ship owners in New Bedford and New London, thought that the expenses of their ships in Honolulu were too great, and that by sending out stores and supplies and appointing an Agent here to do the business of their ships, they might economize, not only in the price of the goods, but also in the amount of drafts bearing a heavy rate of exchange. Accordingly, we have had at various times from three to four agents, representing different firms in New Bedford and New London. But to understand the working of this new system, it is necessary to understand the working of the old. We would therefore say, that formerly a ship captain when he left home, entrusted with a valuable ship and the prosecution of a

long and dangerous voyage, felt his self-respect and consequent responsibility raised within him; he knew that his own interest, reputation and promotion depended essentially upon the manner in which he attended to that of his owners; and when he arrived here, for instance, he made his own bargains with the ship chandlery of the place, and knowing best what his ship wanted and the least she could go out of port with, kept his bills down to the lowest point. The ship chandlery again, supplied their goods at cash prices, without charging either captains or owners for accommodations furnished, temporary money advanced, or commission on business done. And when they negotiated a bill for a captain, they received their commission from the buyer of the bill and not from the drawer, and thus the ship owner's interest was not affected by the operation.

Under the new plan of appointing agents to do the business and assume the responsibility, which the captains formerly did and assumed, the working is or will be this: the captain arrives here, and having neither interest nor responsibility in the transactions done by other hands, naturally feels but little inclination to share the market or stint himself or the ship in her repairs, repairs or general outfit, and consequently asks freely for many things which he otherwise might have contrived to do without; while the agent, with even the best will to study the interest of the ship owner and economize expenses, is obliged to take the captain's word for what the ship wants, and thus really does not mend the matter much, so far as the owner is concerned, while the latter has to pay the agent a commission of from 25 to 50 per cent on whatever business he may transact for the ship—an additional expense which did not exist under the old system. That the plan of "having agents for vessels here" has really benefited the owners at home to any perceptible degree, is a question which we do not believe in, and which we think even they are beginning to be skeptical about; but that it does not, and in the nature of things will not, promote the morale of the whaling fleet, or tend to elevate the character or increase the ability of the captains or their nearest officers, we are as confident as a full knowledge of cause and effect can make a person.

We hope we shall not be misunderstood or be obliged to repeat, that it is the system of agencies we object to and not the incumbents.

The *Advertiser* says: "There has been less inclination among them (the captains) to demonstrate the length and left of their purses as well as to make a show with fast horses." What public or private good that journal proposed to itself by the above expression of spleen or malice, it is difficult to conceive. Perhaps it is not intended for this latitude and longitude, but only to take effect in the far off homes of those on whom, as a class, the imputation of dissipation is thus recklessly thrown. Either the *Advertiser* assumes that amusements are as incompatible with the character of a ship captain as with that of a Methodist deacon, or it must show that the inclination to and enjoyment of amusements here, have, as a general thing, interfered with the business of the captains, retarded their voyages and increased the expenses of the owners. If it is "the length and left of their (own) purses" that they make a show of, can not the *Advertiser* perceive the impertinence of its remarks?—unless it is prepared to give voice and proof to the insinuation which floats like a pestilential miasma over every line, real yet impalpable, deadly yet intangible, that the disposition of the ship masters to incur greater expenses in former years stood in some undefined though embarrassing relation to their inclination for lavish pleasures and "fast horses."

To see that journal sneer at the amusements of the ship masters while in port, one might think that it had dropped down blindfolded from No. 124 Nassau street, New York, and knew no more about Honolulu than it does about heaven.

We did not expect to find ourselves called upon to vindicate the business abilities and personal characters of a class of men, who should have deserved better at the hands of the *Advertiser*, had it in this, as in so many other instances, known a word of what it was writing about. No sooner have their patronage and special favors enabled it to sit square in its seat and aspire to "extend the area of" printing by undisciplined its compass, than it kicks away the ladder by which it mounted and treats its former patrons as untrusty business men and dissipated persons whom it has required the special institution of "Agents" to drill into economical habits and tame down to the proprieties of civilized life.

We have not time nor space to argue the necessity of amusements and recreations to one and all of the whaling fleet, from the captain to the cabin-boy. We did not think that it required personal experience to comprehend that fact, viz, six, eight, or ten months at sea amidst snow and ice and storms imperatively demand recreation and relaxation, and to deny or quarrel with this demand can have but one of three results: either to drive the whalers away from such a forbidding and lugubrious community, or urge them on to excesses, or make them precious hypocrites and eye-sneers.

We will set the *Advertiser* what the owners in New Bedford, New London, Nantucket, etc., are likely to make to themselves from the paragraph we have quoted at the top of this article: How are they likely to construe the demonstration of purses and exhibition of fast horses? Instead of looking upon them as editorial exaggerations or exceptional cases, are they not likely to think that if such things can be confessed against the shipmasters as a class, and under the very eyes of their own agents, in a place too, whose manifest interest it is to bear with their extravagance and cover up their short comings, if any there be, then surely the worst by far has not been told. And, in order to avenge their misplaced confidence and protect their interests, they will act on the *Advertiser*'s "vague reports" and set the long-forgotten galliotine to work "sending out captains via the isthmus to supercede those in charge"—at a rate and for causes that would have astonished the Coffins and the Folgers, the Rodmans and the Howlands of thirty years ago.

The *Advertiser*'s notice of "a change for the better" is one of those silly little attempts to appear important and consequential, whose very littleness saves them from observation or rebuke here, but which five thousand miles away assume proportions the author little dreamt of and grow into mischievous weather-breeders threatening with social storms, individual wrong, and a "general effect" that is "unquestionably" bad.

We have only taken up what meets the eye directly in the above quotation from the *Advertiser*, but we have not room this time to expose the inference which the latent in every line almost, like poison, "neath the serpent's tooth." When next that journal feels a "disposition" to meddle with the characters of other people, it is kindly requested not to "demonstrate" the shorts and shadows of its own, to improve its logic and produce the figures and facts to show that the expenses of the general whaling fleet were necessarily greater in former years, owing to the "efficiency" of "agents" to "reduce" them, than they have been this season.

The *Advertiser* having thus freely and, as we believe, uncalculated, given its opinion upon the past, present and future transactions and character of the whaling shipmasters as a class, we might also claim the privilege of boasting witness in Court in behalf of the true and honest, the rising cities, which stand the North American coast; that like the majority of mankind, they were flattered by the confidence of their owners and endeavored to deserve it, even carrying their study to that effect so as occasionally to incur the imputation of stinginess and meanness; that the "purses" with whose "length and left" the *Advertiser* seems disposed to find fault, were their own—hard earned and richly merited; and that the new system of sending out the galliotine "via the isthmus," can not, but have a demoralizing effect on the esprit de corps of the shipmasters, and loss of self-respect individually.

THE PAST WEEK.

Blue Laws—A Revised Edition.

The community of Honolulu has been half amused and half annoyed to see that the spirit of Eyes-out Sabbatarianism is still active in the House of Representatives. Everybody has a right to enjoy his own opinions, but betwixt that and enforcing opinions upon others there is a wide gulf fixed. If Mr. Chamberlain, the member for Naniwiliwili believes in the strict observance of the sabbath, he has a most perfect right to believe in it. If he prefers a cold dinner on Sunday, he has the leave of everybody to have his dinner cooked on Saturday, and kept in the pantry till called for. If he does not so much mind cooking in his own house on Sundays, as allowing meats and vegetables to be sold in the market, nobody will deny him the right to eat tainted beef, bought the day before, and rapid vegetables to his Sunday's dinner. But if others, on the other hand, believe that the Creator who neither stops our appetites on the sabbath day, nor feeds us with manna, intended us not only to eat, but to eat wholesome food, every day of the week, yet do not believe that tainted meats are properly called wholesome.

—why, my dear sir, in the name of common sense and common parity, accord to them those privileges, or rather those inalienable rights, which they leave to you. There are many men, even in this easy-going country, who say truly that Sunday is the only day in which they can take a little bit of comfort with their families. After working all the week to supply the mouths that their labor feeds, it does not seem to be asking too much for them that they shall have one comfortable quiet day in seven to realize the results of their toil, and to spread their table with such creature comforts as cheer the heart and attune the whole man to be contented with that state of life into which it has pleased God to call him. But leaving every more ethereal and doctrinal consideration on one side, it becomes a legislator to study the simple physical wellbeing of those who invest him with power. He must not force upon them the alternative of a compulsory fast, or what is about as bad, a table spread with fire which has already become distasteful to the palate and divested of those qualities that counteract the process of exhaustion and waste which is as constantly the result of moving and breathing, as an expenditure of coals is the result of a blue stove keeps his furnace going.

Did we live in arctic latitudes we might be tempted to our frozen bear's meat over a month of Sundays and so get rid of the difficulty, even if markets were in vogue there. But in these tropical climates butchers' meat went keep, for decomposition carries not, and flies will blow, and that is the long and short of it, Mr. Chamberlain.

Christmas Tree.

Christmas Eve was worthily observed in Honolulu by a party at Mrs. Dominis' residence which drew together such a crowd of company that no second house could have opened its doors successfully. The "Christmas Tree" was beautiful in its decoration and beautifully covered with fruit such as no other tree can bear, that bent its branches to the ground. After the juveniles began to retire dancing commenced and when it ended it was hard to say. The evening was a happy one to every body present, and the hospitality unbounded.

Native Wine.

We are glad to hear that a gentleman in Lahaina, whose experience is more extended than that of most of those who have tried the experiment of making wine with a view to testing the probabilities of success, has produced an article very much superior to any previous specimens. We have not tasted it, but it is said to be a pure and pleasant beverage—so pleasant that our informant tells us he feels certain that were it in the market it would be used in preference to any of the wines ordinarily imported, or rather ordinarily sold. We further hear that the gentleman in question is so well satisfied as to the quality of the wine he can manufacture that he is intending to go into the business should he succeed in procuring a spot of land with the qualifications that he desires, and that such a place is likely to be offered to him on very advantageous terms by order of his Majesty, who wishes in this, as in other movements that promise to benefit the public, to give a proof of the interest he takes in such enterprises.

Catching a Tartar.

On Tuesday last Mr. A. Auld of Honolulu, having been on a visit to Kalini, was walking back home a native boy on horseback overtook him on the road and offered to give him a ride into town. The road being very muddy and heavy by the late rains, Mr. Auld accepted the offer and agreed to give the boy \$1.25 and let him ride behind. The parties being seated and under way the boy contrived to pick the pockets of Mr. Auld of two gold pieces (\$8). Mr. Auld being conscious of the robbery at the time but not wishing to spoil his ride until he arrived in town, rode on quite unconcerned until they came abreast of the station house when he halted and gave the boy in charge to the police. When the case came up before the Magistrate he gave this modern Dick Turpin 60 days hard labor for his trouble.

Breaking Jail.

On Thursday night the lock-up in the rear of the Station House was again broken open and four of the men belonging to the whaler *Martha Theresa*, imprisoned for refusing duty, made their escape. The time the floor was sawed through and the escape effected through some of the air holes of the underpinning of the building. One of the men has since been caught. There were at the time eight men in the cell, four say that they did not get out in that way.

Puncheon College.

From *The Friend* we learn that President Beckwith, "in consequence of protracted indisposition of his wife," intends to resign his situation as President of the Oahu College and return to a temperate climate. As a teacher, few men have done better than Mr. Beckwith, and should he leave, the Trustees will find no small difficulty in replacing him.

Royal Hawaiian Theatre.

On Saturday evening last Miss Caroline Ince took a Benefit at the above Theatre, under the patronage of Captain Montross and the officers of H. B. M.'s Ship *Calygus*, before a crowded and highly respectable audience. The piece produced was the celebrated play of "Rob Roy," the principal characters of which were well sustained by Miss Annette Ince, as *Flora Melvior*, Mr. Tokely as *Rob Roy*, Mr. Wallace as *Dougal*, Mr. Beatty as *Baile Nod Juree*. The latter gentleman had a difficult character to personify, which he sustained with great credit to himself, and which materially added to the success of the piece. Mr. Wallace's Highland Fling was admirable, and received great applause.

This Saturday evening Mr. Tokely will take a complimentary benefit, and on this occasion will be produced Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy of "Macbeth." With such a cast of characters as *Lady Macbeth* by Miss Annette Ince, *Macbeth* by Mr. Tokely, *Macduff* by Mr. Beatty, *Banquo* by Mr. Wallace, and *Malcolm* by Mr. Townsend, the playing people of Honolulu may anticipate a treat. Mr. Tokely, who justly deserves the benefit tendered him, was the first theatrical pioneer on the island, and from his well known dramatic abilities, we have no doubt the house will be a very crowded one. As a proof of his determination to have everything conducted on the above occasion in the European and American style, he has solicited the assistance of four gentlemen of this city, who have consented to act as ushers in the boxes.

The whole of the music for the above piece has undergone a thorough rehearsal, and from the vocal abilities of Miss Caroline Ince, and the instrumental talent of Mr. Pickering, assisted by about twenty others, we may confidently expect a success.

California Minstrels.

The above company performed at the Royal Hawaiian Theatre on Thursday evening last, it being for the Benefit of Mr. Ellis, their treasurer, but we regret to say to rather a thin house. Mr. Pickering with his violin played a great addition to the company. If we may judge from the laughter which was kept up, the audience must have been highly pleased with the performances.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNED SESSION 1898.

House of Nobles.

The House of Nobles has transacted no public business since the 23d.

House of Representatives.

Dec. 28, SEVENTEENTH DAY.—There being no other business, the House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Which was the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the select committee on the shipment and discharge of native seamen.

Mr. Chamberlain said that was a most difficult subject to legislate upon. If, as had been stated, the American Consul intended to enforce the laws of the U. S. in regard to the shipment of seamen, we might make the point of this subject would become a dead letter.

Mr. Robertson thought the state in which the Joint Committee had left the matter would be found the best. He agreed that it was a difficult matter, and the less law interfered with the contracts between private parties the better. The Court of Admiralty was the proper and competent tribunal to settle all disputes between seamen and masters. He thought, moreover, that the provision recommended by the Committee (the majority) in regard to the breaking out of cargo in cases of emergency, was a good one. He therefore moved to lay the report on the table, which was agreed to by Mr. Austin.

Opposed by Messrs. Kama, Kaunawa, Kahala and Kaunawa, who moved to adopt the sections reported by the minority. The motion was agreed to, which native seamen be paid off as such as prescribed by foreign consuls. The other provisions are more objectionable than those reported by the majority.

The motion to table was carried, and the section as reported by the Joint Committee was passed. Section 20 to 319. "Of the Public Health." Sec. 281 provides that no foreigner shall practice medicine without a certificate from the Board of Health, under a penalty of \$100 fine. "Of the Storing and safe keeping of Gunpowder," passed.

On the 27th, "Of Wrecks and Shipwrecked Goods." In regard to the salvage of vessels and property wrecked on the islands.

Section 274, "Of the Right of Way," prescribing rules for carriages and vehicles on roads and bridges.

Sections 280 to 325, "Of Weights and Measures." All weights and measures shall conform to the standard of the United States, by the Minister of the Interior; the standard to be the same as that now in use in the U. S.

Section 326, "Of the Government Fishing Grounds." Provides that they shall be free forever to the people, but that the Minister of the Interior may before the same for a time when such a restriction is necessary for the preservation of the fish.

Article 6, Sections 280 to 407, "Of the Post Office." After passing the first two sections, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Dec. 28, TWENTY EIGHT DAY.—Mr. Chamberlain, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely to the petition of R. V. Spedden for the removal of his name from the list of electors.

The same gentleman reported a bill to suppress the Hawaiian flag, being the same which was referred to the Judiciary Committee for amendment.

Mr. Austin from the Select Committee on the public printing asked further time.

Mr. Chamberlain from the Select Committee on the market laws referred them back to the House without amendment.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill for the suppression of the flag was taken up in Committee of the Whole. There appearing still some defect in the wording of the bill, Mr. Chamberlain moved to recommit, and made a short speech in which he gave a vivid description of the nature and effects among the people. The motion to recommit was carried, and the bill was referred to Messrs. Sheldon, Dowsett and Kaunawa.

The House went into Committee on the Civil Code. Section 338 to 352, "Of the Fire Department of Honolulu." In order to secure the safety of the city, the fire department of the different fire companies, asking that they be exempt from the tax on the following property: 1. Vehicle, 2. horse, 1 dog, 3. dog, 4. dog, 5. dog, 6. dog, 7. dog, 8. dog, 9. dog, 10. dog, 11. dog, 12. dog, 13. dog, 14. dog, 15. dog, 16. dog, 17. dog, 18. dog, 19. dog, 20. dog, 21. dog, 22. dog, 23. dog, 24. dog, 25. dog, 26. dog, 27. dog, 28. dog, 29. dog, 30. dog, 31. dog, 32. dog, 33. dog, 34. dog, 35. dog, 36. dog, 37. dog, 38. dog, 39. dog, 40. dog, 41. dog, 42. dog, 43. dog, 44. dog, 45. dog, 46. dog, 47. dog, 48. dog, 49. dog, 50. dog, 51. dog, 52. dog, 53. dog, 54. dog, 55. dog, 56. dog, 57. dog, 58. dog, 59. dog, 60. dog, 61. dog, 62. dog, 63. dog, 64. dog, 65. dog, 66. dog, 67. dog, 68. dog, 69. dog, 70. dog, 71. dog, 72. dog, 73. dog, 74. dog, 75. dog, 76. dog, 77. dog, 78. dog, 79. dog, 80. dog, 81. dog, 82. dog, 83. dog, 84. dog, 85. dog, 86. dog, 87. dog, 88. dog, 89. dog, 90. dog, 91. dog, 92. dog, 93. dog, 94. dog, 95. dog, 96. dog, 97. dog, 98. dog, 99. dog, 100. dog, 101. dog, 102. dog, 103. dog, 104. dog, 105. dog, 106. dog, 107. dog, 108. dog, 109. dog, 110. 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